

EMBALMER POWELL IN THE BEEF COURT

He Describes His Method of
"Processing" Meats.

Agreed to Let Armour & Co. Use
His System.

Admits Having Made Tests for the
Packers—Soldiers Who
Ate the Food.

Alexander B. Powell was examined before the Beef Court yesterday. Mr. Powell is the inventor of a process for preserving meat, and it was he who conducted experiments with the preservation of beef at Tampa. There has been no session of the Beef Court since the trial of the Beef Court during which Mr. Powell and his process have not been referred to.

After he had been sworn, he stated that his residence was the Hotel Rodmont, New York, and that he conducted a meat, game, poultry, and general commission business in Barclay Street.

For six or eight years he had used a process for preserving fresh meats. This process was his invention and was a secret. It was not patented, and the witness stated that he believed that it was not possible to use the materials which he used were in common use.

The salient points in the testimony of Mr. Powell were his emphatic denial that his process was used either by Swift or Armour, or that he or his associates had entered into his treatment of meat. These are the chemicals which Dr. Duly and Dr. Currie testified they discovered in meat tested by them.

The witness said that he considered his process in the light of a purifier and that he knew that it was absolutely harmless. He sold his produce to hotels, steamships, and the general public. Some of the meats which he shipped South were "processed."

It was very much cheaper to treat meat in this way than by refrigerator cars run on express time. He packed his "processed" meat in well ventilated barrels at New York, put it on board a steamer, and the Clyde Line, landed it at Jacksonville five days later, and from that point distributed it to his customers.

He was asked to tell the names of some of his customers, but on objection from the witness the question was withdrawn. He declared that his process communicated no permanent color or taste to the meat. He did not practice arterial injection or immersion. He simply fumigated the meat. The matter to be treated was placed in a tight car or room and the fumigation proceeded with. He could treat a carcass of meat in half an hour. At first there would be an odor of sulphur, but this would pass off in an hour. Any "process" would change the appearance of the meat, though he was confident that meat treated by his process underwent the least possible change. It discolored the exterior of the meat, but this discoloration penetrated no deeper than the thickness of an ordinary sheet of paper. It tended to bleach the fat.

Wrote to Mr. McKinley.

Before the letting of the beef contracts he wrote letters to President McKinley, General Miles, and the Commissary General. The letter to the President was referred to the Commissary General, and he received an answer to the effect that the Government would let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder who would agree to furnish fresh meat to the troops in Cuba which would endure refrigeration, and after removal from cold storage. The witness said that he had received no reply from General Miles.

He communicated with T. J. Connors, the Eastern agent for Armour & Co., at New York, and he said that he would like to have the process demonstrated to his firm and to the Government authorities. Mr. Connors furnished him with transportation to Chicago. He stopped at the Morrison House and went to the stock yards, accompanied by a helper from the hotel. He found one of Armour's refrigerators carrying a side rack near the packing plant. There were six carcasses in this car. One of Armour's employees was near, but took no active part in the proceedings. The witness then treated the meat. One carcass was left at Chicago and the other five were sent through to Tampa. The witness traveled South, and at Tampa was introduced to Colonel Weston, Chief Commissary at that place. By Mr. Edwards, Armour's representative at Jacksonville, Colonel Weston said that he could not entertain the proposition officially, but would give the inventor an opportunity to test the staying qualities of his meat. This was how the meat came to be exposed on the Government transports.

Mr. Powell stated that he had a verbal contract with Armour & Co. to represent the subject of his process. That firm replied that if Mr. Powell would submit a specimen of meat treated by his process, and should do it satisfactorily, a correspondence might be entered into.

Shipped to Swift & Co.

Mr. Powell stated that he shipped a "processed" rib of beef to Swift & Co., but never again heard from the firm.

The witness when asked for an expert opinion as to the appearance of cold storage beef under certain conditions said that refrigerated beef shipped in lead cars frequently sweated because of variations in the temperature of the air. This caused the meat to have a slimy appearance. He considered this meat sweet and wholesome. When beef had been too long out of cold storage it began to deteriorate. This indicated that fermentation was setting in. The beef should not be eaten at this stage. When beef was covered by green mold, which was due to long refrigeration, it indicated that fermentation had not set in. This beef was wholesome. He gave it as his opinion that beef preserved only by cold storage and not subjected to any chemical preservative could not endure exposure for seventy-two or even twenty-four hours in Cuba in summer. He knew that there were preserving processes other than his, but he did not know what chemicals were used.

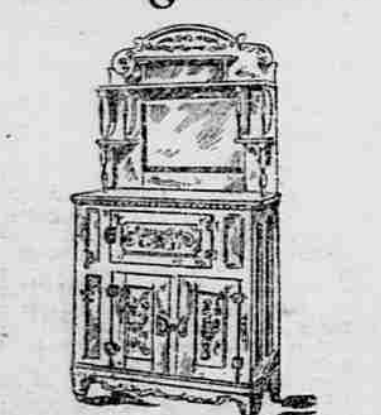
John Runch, of Englewood, N. J., who, during the war, was cook to General M. Second New Jersey Volunteers, was called to the stand, testified that it was common talk in his regiment at Jacksonville that the contract beef was "rotten," "tasteless," "repulsive," "horrible," "tasteless," "flat," "stringy," "insubstantial," and "scraggy."

The names of the officers making the reports follow: Lieutenant Downs, First Infantry; Lieutenant Kilbourn, First Infantry; Lieutenant E. G. Berry, First Infantry; Lieutenant McHugh, First Infantry; Lieutenant W. Johnson, First Infantry; Lieutenant J. W. Pinckney, First Infantry; and Lieutenant Whitely, First Infantry; Lieutenant R. C. Van Wick, Tenth Infantry; Lieutenant Reynolds, Tenth Infantry; Lieutenant Bartchard, Tenth Infantry; Captain Shalenberger, Tenth Infantry; Lieutenant W. D. Caldwell, First Infantry; Lieutenant Nison,

W. B. MOSES AND SONS,

Furniture Factory, 12th and B. Storage, 22d and M.

Refrigerators



At Never So Little.

It means the saving of dollars if you can decide upon your refrigerator now. We have a half dozen or so Buffet Refrigerators (a sideboard and refrigerator in one piece), a line we are discontinuing, that are priced greatly below what they are worth.

Your saving here is a matter of money—and worth a decision NOW.

First Infantry, Lieutenant Pearson, First Infantry; Lieutenant Bailey, First Infantry; Lieutenant Durie, Seventeenth Infantry; Captain E. W. Burr, Eleventh Infantry; Captain Walsh, Seventeenth Infantry; Captain Roe, Seventeenth Infantry; Captain Chenoweth, Seventeenth Infantry; Col. A. T. Smith, Thirtieth Infantry; Lieutenant Ferguson, Thirtieth Infantry; Lieutenant Bradley, Nineteenth Infantry; Captain French, Nineteenth Infantry; Lieutenant Johnson, Nineteenth Infantry; Captain Smith, Nineteenth Infantry; Lieutenant John Howard, Nineteenth Infantry; Lieutenant Hanson, Nineteenth Infantry; Lieutenant Bradford, Nineteenth Infantry; Lieutenant Lawton, Nineteenth Infantry; Captain Verner, Nineteenth Infantry; Captain Tyler, Nineteenth Infantry; Captain Weston, of the Seventh Army Corps; Captain Duncan, Twenty-first Infantry; Captain Ord, Twenty-first Infantry; Major Thompson, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Captain Wiegand, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Captain Leakey, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Lieutenant Kervine, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Captain Auger, Twenty-fourth Infantry; and Lieutenant Canabiss, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

W. B. Moses & Sons.

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BANQUET AT THE EBBITT.

Maryland Agricultural Alumni Association Has Its Annual Feast.

The Alumni Association of the Maryland Agricultural College held its annual meeting in the parlors of the Ebbitt House last night. About twenty-five members of the society were present. An agreeable evening was spent in bringing up stories of old school days, and in re-making old acquaintances. At 9 o'clock the meeting adjourned to the dining room, where a banquet was served, which held the attention of those present until a late hour.

IRELAND'S COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Indications of a Sweeping Nationalist Victory.

The Landlords and Unionists Treated to a Complete Rout.

Effect of the Result Upon English Policy—Differences of Home Rulers Still Unsettled.

London, April 8.—Profound interest, but little excitement, characterized the attitude of Ireland generally in this eventful week of her history, the week of the first elections under her latest Tory Magna Charta. The transference of power from the grand juries to the new popularly-elected bodies is taking place almost in a dead calm, the people everywhere showing an admirable sense of responsibility.

On the same day, Thursday, at the little seaside stations of Mayo, Galway, and Clare were repeated the old tales of faraway. As one more batch of Ireland's youngest and brightest hurried south to the White Star Liner at Queenstown, "it's had to be leaving the old country on the first day of her hope," one emigrant was heard to say.

Of course, it being Ireland, these new county council elections have been fought on political lines. Equally of course, the Unionists have been completely routed and defeated. They include such representatives of the ruling class as Lords Castletown, Lansdowne, May and Rosse, who condescendingly declared their intention, by their candidature, to keep the new councils to the making of roads and similar parochial matters, and to ward off jobbery and corruption, but the Irish people cherish other purposes for their new-found freedom. They remember, as one journal puts it, that hitherto in Ireland the ruling caste, generally speaking, has been English, the ruled Irish, the ruling caste has been Protestant, the ruled Roman Catholic.

To the great mass of Irishmen the new councils came as one step toward reversing all this. If, they argue, Ireland makes her voice heard through nearly all the borough councils, county councils, and district councils throughout the length and breadth of the land, the Saxon must find it less easy to impose her claims. So the first result of Ireland's new freedom seems, so far as the results are yet known, to be the triumph of nationalism, all along the line of displacement of landlordism from local power.

The "Times" shrieks in dismay that Ireland is being handed over to Jacobinism and priestcraft. The real root of its dismay is that home rule has evidently lost none of its potency with the Irish race, and this victory cannot fail to have its effect upon English Liberal policy. A united and absolute Ireland, the real root of its dismay is that home rule has evidently lost none of its potency with the Irish race, and this victory cannot fail to have its effect upon English Liberal policy. A united and absolute Ireland, the real root of its dismay is that home rule has evidently lost none of its potency with the Irish race, and this victory cannot fail to have its effect upon English Liberal policy.

This new political movement in Ireland fits in with the remarkable economic changes. A new Ireland is surely rising from the ashes of landlordism. This is the testimony on all hands, Tory and Radical, but special weight attaches to the quiet unbiased survey which a London Journalist, W. H. Nicolson, is making. Here are two bits of his report: "In Mayo and in Achill, where existence is almost at its lowest, ragged men and women are now stripping the black earth with tridents to carry off the potato, and the potato is being laid out in rows. The Congested Districts Board is buying up land and allotting it at low rents with the right of ultimate purchase. Slowly the people are coming back to the good land from the mountains and bogs, and the remnants of them had been driven, and where their cottages still huddled together. They are stripping the land. They are widening it, as they say. They are cultivating it on allotments, living further apart. In fifty years much of the land will be their own. They have hopes that the boys will come back from the wide world, or, at all events, that the frightful depopulation will cease if the holdings are made large enough to feed the family and give them work. That is the present object both of the board and the United Irish League, each after its own manner."

'Phone 1169

W. BERENS & SONS,

Grandma's Bread!

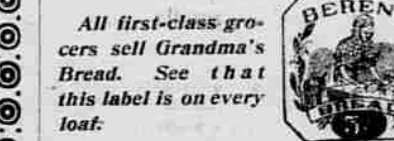
For Absolute Purity This Is The Best Bread That Is Baked.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

W. Berens & Sons' GRANDMA'S BREAD has gained such deserved popularity that numerous imitations have sprung up all round. No greater compliment could be paid to

Made from strictly high-grade flour—absolutely free from impurities, perfectly baked, where scrupulous cleanliness is the stringent rule—each baking adds a series of successes, resulting in deliciously-flavored bread, possessing the highest nutritive qualities. Let your table be bountifully supplied with this strength-giving, health-retaining bread. Young people thrive and grow fat upon it. Adults find it of easy digestion, and a strong anti-dyspeptic.

All first-class grocers sell Grandma's Bread. See that this label is on every loaf.



622 E Street N. W. and 927 Penna. Ave. N. W.

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622 E Street N. W. and 927 Penna. Ave. N. W.

"CHIC" FOOTWEAR.

Keep up with the fashions in footwear. Let us show you what is new, proper, and up-to-date in shoes and oxfords.

You can't buy the old-fashioned "lasts" elsewhere for as little as we ask for the latest spring novelties.

These Swell \$3.00 Oxfords Only \$1.98.

A COMBINATION of style and beauty, elegance and durability, never heretofore shown in a ladies' Oxford shoe. Made of finest black leather, with tan Vici Kid, on the "last" spring toe and last—very dainty, showy Oxford for street or evening wear. Only \$1.98.

Our "Edith" \$3 Shoes.

W E aim to make our famous "Edith" \$3 shoes for ladies so much better than any other \$3 shoes that there will be no comparison. No materials are too good or too expensive for "Edith" shoes. They are strictly hand-sewed and are made from the select and finest grade of vict kid. Come in black and all the new shades of tan, buff, or kid tip. There is no more elegant shoe made, even at \$5. Our price only \$3.00.

A Stylish Shape for Young Ladies at \$3.98.

THIS is the "ideal" of the young ladies. It is a fine hand-turned vict kid shoe, and is shown in lace or button. The last is distinctly new and novel—made to our special order—and by rights should sell for \$5. As we ordered an immense line of them we secured a price that enables us to put them to you at \$3.98.

Sell more men's shoes than any other three stores in town. Why? Because we sell all \$5 styles at \$3, and all \$3 styles at \$1.98.

FAMILY SHOE STORE, 310 and 312 Seventh Street.

Honest Shoes,

310 and 312 Seventh Street.

Honest Shoes,

THE PEACE JUBILEE PROMOTERS AT WORK

Business Transacted at Last Night's Meeting.

Reports Submitted by the Various Committees.

Bids Presented for Furnishing Tableau Floats—State Governors to Be Invited.

A well-attended meeting of the executive committee on the Peace Jubilee was held last night at general headquarters. Some business of importance was transacted, and great progress was reported all along the line. The subcommittees are all hard at work and promise that a splendid show will be made.

The chairman of the committee appointed to act on the resignation tendered by W. S. McKean read the report of the committee, which was adopted as read, and the new vice chairman and secretary were installed.

The committee on stands, parks, and reservations reported progress, and it was stated that the locations for stands had not yet been chosen, as the matter must be acted upon in conjunction with other committees.

Chairman R. P. Murphy reported progress for the committee on badges, and submitted a design for a Peace Jubilee button to advertise the celebration. It was decided to order 25,000 of the buttons for a starter. The button is a very handsome affair, and represents an American flag surmounted by a dove. The buttons will be given to merchants and hotels for distribution.

M. Drenforth, chairman of the committee on decorations, reported progress and stated that a subcommittee on arches had been appointed, and as that body consisted of architects, decorators, and business men, it would certainly manage to make a success of this feature.

Chairman Dickens reported progress for the committee on the civic parades, and promised great things for this feature of the celebration.

Col. Henry May, chairman of the committee on the floral parade, reported great progress and stated that his committee was now waiting for an appropriation. It was stated that the sum of \$500 would cover the expense of the floral parade. Prizes will be given in two classes. The first prize in the first class will be \$100; first prize, second class, \$50. There will be three prizes in each class.

Vice Chairman Kapp reported good news from the committee on fireworks, and stated that the arrangements for the big displays would be completed by Wednesday next.

E. A. Sebring, chairman of the committee on advertising, stated that for various reasons the 5,000 art posters ordered last week had not yet been prepared by the firm which offered to print them. The firm desired a personal guarantee from some member of the executive committee. Mr. Sebring stated that he favored the selection of large 24-sheet posters to be put up in every town and city east of the Mississippi. He stated that this could be done for about \$1,000. The speaker urged immediate action, so that the celebration might be well advertised.

M. Drenforth stated that advertising was the life of every class of business, and that the Peace Jubilee must be extensively advertised if a crowd was desired.

It was then decided to authorize the advertising committee to go ahead and award the contract for the printing to the lowest responsible bidder, so that no time be lost. It is expected that a number of four-sheet posters will be gotten out for use on bill boards.

Alison Noller, Jr., chairman of the finance committee, stated that a battle would be begun this week. The total amount subscribed to date is \$18,642. Of the above sum \$5,000 has been turned over to the committee.

V. Baldwin Johnson reported good progress for the committee on the historical pageant. This committee is composed of

seventy-five prominent men, who are working together to make this feature the feature of the celebration.

Judge I. G. Kimball then reported the result of the call for bids on the floats, etc., required in the historical pageant. The highest bid received was \$24,869, by a New York firm. Another firm proposed to deliver floats without wagons, costumes, or other necessary items, for the sum of \$7,166. A local bidder set the price at \$6,800. This included twelve floats, costumes, and everything except horses, carriages, and certain needed materials.

The bid favored by the committee was that of Van Horne & Son, of Philadelphia, who offered thirteen tableau floats, all necessary costumes for a company of 100 men, managers, etc., and to put the pageant on the street on the morning of May 24, for the sum of \$6,500.

The bid was received with applause, and was unanimously accepted. The contract was then read and approved. The bidders will furnish a bond of \$5,000. An appropriation of \$6,500 was then made, that the work could be carried on. The above sum will be set aside until the contract has been carried out to the letter.

An appropriation of \$150 was set aside for the use of the committee on pageant, and the chairman of the committee on pageant, Mr. J. P. Healey, representing the building of the pageant, was declared the chairman of the committee on pageant, when estimates will be presented and action taken.

The committee on public comfort reported progress, and advocated that the Jubilee be well advertised. The committee on railroads reported that low fares would be granted by all the railroads.

Letters have been prepared by the committee on special features inviting the governors of the various States to be present, and asking prominent speakers to deliver addresses during the celebration.

On motion of J. P. Healey, representing the building of the pageant, was declared the chairman of the committee on pageant, when estimates will be presented and action taken.

The resignation of Allen H. Peabody as a member of the executive committee was declined by a unanimous vote.

The committee adjourned to meet on Saturday at 8 p. m.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

The Lines in Cuba and Porto Rico Prove Profitable.

Colonel Allen, of the War Signal Service, does not think the success of the Government telegraph in Cuba and Porto Rico necessarily means the future absorption by the Government of the lines and offices of the Western Union and Postal companies in America. He says it is hard to change existing institutions.

In Cuba and Porto Rico all the land telegraph lines are under Government control, and have been so long that to put them in private hands would be as much of an innovation as it would be in this country to establish Government telegraphs.

The Cuban and Porto Rican lines and instruments were found to be of the most antiquated type. New lines were built under the direction of General Greely. Rates were made uniform to any point at 2 cents a word for day messages and 1 cent for night, and press rates were placed at 1-1/2 of a cent a word.

As a result of strictly business methods and improved service, business began to increase and the department is more than self-supporting.

Reception to John Theurer.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Heupel gave a reception last night at their home, 3201 Prospect Avenue, in honor of John Theurer, a Georgetown boy who has been studying music in Germany for the past eight years.

Mr. Theurer has composed a number of operas which have met with decided success. He has rendered many of them before prominent European, and has received numerous tokens from members of the various royal families before whom he has appeared.

Mr. Alger Coming Home.

Secretary Alger has reached San Juan, and wires that he will sail from there for the United States this morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CITY OF GEORGETOWN FOR THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS WILL BE HELD AT OFFICE, 2066 M STREET, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1899, AT 8 O'CLOCK. C. P. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Typewriters Rented, \$3.50 per month.

Delivered with table. The Typewriter Exchange, 1006 F Street N. W.

IN MEMORIAM.

MADONNEY—In kind and loving remembrance of my dear husband, WILLIAM MADONNEY, who died one year ago today, April 9, 1898.

WILLIAMS—In loving remembrance of our dear departed baby, BLAINE WILLIAMS, who died three years ago today, April 9, 1896.

It is good to know that he is in heaven, and that he is loved by all who loved him.

BY HIS MOTHER AND SISTER.

ROBINSON—In loving remembrance of my dear wife, EMMA ROBINSON, who died two years ago yesterday, April 8.

Oh, God, how we all miss her. The one whom I loved best of all. She was not much more than a budding bride when she left me here to grieve her loss. But I know she is happy; I won't wish her back. For she smiled when she answered her husband's call.

By Her Husband and Parents.

(Forced for publication, please copy.) 41-cm

DIED.

STATER—On Friday, April 7, 1899, at 7 p. m., the late wife of J. M. Stater, at her residence, 120 M. ave. ave., aged sixty-eight years. Funeral from her late residence on Monday, April 10, at 2 p. m.

UNDERTAKERS.

J. WILLIAM LEE, UNDERTAKER, 332 Pa. Ave. N. W. First-class Service. Phone 1825.

AUGUSTUS BURGDORF CO., Undertakers and Embalmers, 1009 SEVENTH STREET N. W. First-class Service. 1011-17

EDUCATIONAL.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS OF LAW.

Profession school course—three years. Degree LL. B. University School Graduate courses. Degree LL. D. open October 4, 1899. Address: C. ROBINSON, Dean, 1011-17

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS for Coal, Ice, and Washing Tows—United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, Washington, D. C., April 8, 1899.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this Commission until THURSDAY, the 11th DAY OF MAY, 1899, at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of the Commission. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, to waive technical defects, and to accept any part of any bid and reject the other part. Bids for proposals, with specifications of the requirements to be met in respect to each article, and also the estimated quantities, probably to be required of each, will be furnished on application to the Disbursing Agent, GEO. M. BOWERS, Commissioner, April 10, at 2 p. m.

CADETS AT LARGE.

Appointments Made Yesterday.

President McKinley yesterday appointed the following cadets at large to the United States Military Academy to enter the class beginning June, 1899: Lewis Turtle and Thomas P. Bernard, of the District of Columbia; John M. Clayton, of Arkansas; Charles F. Severn, of Maryland; Frank H. Phillips, Jr., of Pennsylvania; and the following alternates, Albert Gilmer, Curtis S. Carpenter, Hugh M. Walker, and Talmadge Brewster.

The majority of these appointments were made as a reward to the appointees for services rendered the United States in the volunteer army during the war with Spain.

Walter's Toothache Wax.

Instant cure. Price, 10c. All druggists. Ask for and insist on Walter's. Sure relief. 1023-204